NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDFTOR AND PROPRIETOR

FRRMS, each in advance. Money sent by mall will be at the

THE DAILT HERALD, two certis per copy, II per anno THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at eis con part of Toper cannon; the European Edition 54 per cannon up part of Great British, or 25 to any part of the Continue THE PAMILY HERALD, every Wednesday, al four cents per

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway.-WILLIAM TRIL-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. - JONATHAN BRADFOR: WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway .- BLUE AND CHERRY-

LAURA KEENR'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—OUR

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -After-WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway-

MECHANIC'S HALL, 427 Broadway. - BRYANTS' MINATURE.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN CHARACTERISTICS, SONGS, AC.—SOLDIER'S RETURN. PALACE GARDEN, Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, Atlantic street-Italian Ope

New York, Saturday, November 20, 1858.

WAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California Edition. The United States mail steamship Moses Taylor, Capt. A. G. Gray, will leave this port this afternoon, at two o'clock, for Aspinwall.

The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at one o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The NEW YORK WEELT HERALD-California editioncontaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The News.

We publish in another column an important tabular statement, giving the names of the vessels their ports of departure and places of destination that were lost or damaged in the terrible gales of last October. The loss of property by the disasters referred to is estimated at two million of dollars. The ship Excelsior, which arrived at this port yesterday, was in the gale of the 25th, 26th and 27th of October, and lost a passenger, the second officer and three seamen, Her foretopmast and all her topgallant mast were carried away, and she received much other damage. Our correspondent on board the United States frigate Sabine, writing from Bermuda on the 1st and 6th instant respectively, furnishes a very full and thrilling description of the dangers through which that vessel passed during the five days she was in the gale, which is described as a violent cyclone. An enumeration of the damages done to the ship is given, from which it will be seen that she suffered severely. After the tiller of the Sabine worked out of the rudder, the lives of all on board were in imminent danger, and in this emergency her spare wooden tiller was found to be worthlessbeing made of locust wood instead of white oak. Twenty-four of the crew were more or less hurt during the gale, but the officers and men behaved with admirable coolness and discipline. Lieutenant McCann, of the Sabine, furnishes some interesting facts connected with the rise and progress of this severe cyclone, which we publish this morning.

We have full reports from Bermuda relative to the ravages committed by the late gale, which visited the island and prevailed around it for many miles at sea. The United States frigate Sabine was under repair at the government dockyard on the 3d inst. It was thought she would be ready for sea on the 8th. The presence of the Sabine caused the Bermudians to canvass earnestly the state of our relations with Paraguay. The ship was greatly upon her officers by the officials and residents of the island. It is reported that owing to the gale the arrowroot crop is much injured. Many public buildings and private dwellings all over the island were seriously damaged.

The roof the new State Arsenal in course of completion at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, fell in about two o'clock resterday morning with a terrific crash, carrying with it the walls on three sides of the building. Fortunately, the accident happened at an hour at which persons are seldom abroad in that section of the city, and consequently no loss of life was occasioned. Portions of the falling walls, however, fell upon buildings in the vicinity of the arsenal, slightly wounding a woman named Gould, who was in bed, and killing a horse and a couple of dogs. The contractors for erecting the arsenal, Messrs. Cleveland A Backus, expected to have the work finished by the first of December. The contract price was \$67,000. The damage, which is estimated at \$25,000. will fall upon the contractors.

The Know Nothing Convention met last evening for the purpose of naming their candidates for Comptroller and Governor of the Almshouse. The greater part of the evening was spent over contested seats from the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards. No nominations were made, and the Convention adjourned till Wednesday evening.

The Harlem River House homicide was the subject of investigation yesterday before Coroner Hills, at the Twelfth ward station house. Much testimony was elicited going to show a state of facts almost precisely similar to those described in the HERALD of yesterday The jury rendered a verdict, charging E. D. Thompson with stabbing the deceased, Daniel Stackpole, and implicating David Fox as an sider and abettor in the homicide. A detailed report is given in another column.

The Coroner's investigation yesterday in the case of Richard Bishop, who was killed at the recent collision of Williamsburg ferry boats at Peck slip, resulted in a verdict declaring the pilots of both bosts guilty of culpable negligence. The Coroner required each of the accused, whose names are Baldwin and Brownell, to enter into bonds in the sum of \$2,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. Mr. Bishop, the deceased, was a farmer of Hempstead, L. L. and leaves a wife and wix children.

The corner stone of a new Congregational Methodist church was laid yesterday afternoon, in State street, near Hoyt, Brooklyn, there being present a number of clergymen and a large assem blage of Christians of various denominations. The stone was laid by the Rev. Mr. Baker, and addresses were made by the Rev. Messrs. Storrs. (Yarke and others.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Wil-Ham Andrews was sent three years and five months James Hogan three years and seven months, and John O'Hare the same period, to the State prison, having pleaded guilty to an assault with in tent to rob James Lucksfort of a gold ring valued at one dollar. James Martin and Henry Leavey were indicted with the above resmed defendants on the same charge. Martin was sent to the penitentiary for three years and five months, and Leavey for two years and eleven months to the same institution. Michael Forrester was tried for stabbing Edward Scallon with a knife, but as it was clearly established by testimony that the set was committed in self defence, the jury acquitted the prisoner. Clara Smith, alias Ellen Chase, was tried for forgery in the second degree, having ten counterfeit bills in her possession, but was ac

quitted on the ground of a variance between the proof and the indictment. She was recommitted to prison, and will be tried next term. Several oases which were on the calendar were were put over until the December term, among which was the case of Moses Erich, charged with receiving stolen goods. The Grand Jury presented a number of indictments, to which the prisoners pleaded not

A large number of the friends of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, member of Congress elect from the Third district, serenaded that gentleman last evening, in front of his hotel in Park place. Mr. Sickles made a spicy and pungent speech, in which he referred in no complimentary terms to the elements of opposition that were arrayed against him, and thanked his friends for their warm and hearty support. Our report of his remarks is crowded out by the pressure of news matter.

The Board of County Canvassers met yesterday at the usual hour. Supervisor Stillman in the chair. The case of the Fourth district of the First ward, it was understood, would come before the Board; but further than a vote rejecting the report of Supervisor Kennedy, nothing was done. The motion was made by Mr. Kennedy himself, and over an hour was consumed in debating points of order and in taking appeals from the decision of the Chair. Supervisor Blunt made a motion to the effect that the report of Mr. Kennedy, with the returns to which it referred, should be sent to the District Attorney; but this was also rejected. A similar motion was made by the same Supervisor in regard to the returns from the Third district of the Third ward, but it was also unsuccessful. Failing to transact any business, and as it was evident that nothing could be done during this session, the Board did the best thing it could under the circumstances-it adjourned.

Both branches of the Common Council were in ession last evening. In the Board of Aldermen a proposition was summitted authorizing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars over their road between Chambers street and Fifty-third street, specifying that the T rail should be used and the fare be five cents. The proposition met with warm opposition, and after considerable discussion the subject was laid aside without any definite action. A large amount of routine business was transacted in the Board of Councilmen. The Comptroller was directed to advertise for proposals from the HERALD and other journals to publish the official proceedings. A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals for a building to be erected on the south side of Fifty-first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, to be called "The Infants' Home." for the reception of illegitimate children, and ap-

propriating \$25,000 for that purpose.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 1,300 bales, on the basis of 11%c. for middling uplands; the market was steady. Common grades of flour were in good supply, with some pressure to sell by helders, which epressed the market and caused prices to slightly give way: good to choice brands of extra were firm, while sales were made to a fair extent. Wheat was in moderate iemand, while sales were light at rates given in another column. Corn was heavy, and prices easier, while sales were light. Pork was steady, with fair sales, including ness at \$17 50 a \$17 62%, and prime at \$14 for old and \$14 50 for new city cured. Beef was steady, and in good temand. Lard was firm, with moderate sales. Sugars were sold to a limited extent, while prices continued firm; the transactions embraced about 300 hhds. at rates given another column. Coffee was moderately dealt in while prices were steady. Freight engagements were light. To Liverpool cotton was engaged at 7-32d. a 1/4., and rosin at 2s. A vessel of 1,500 tons was taken up to load with cotton at Mobile for Liverpool at 9-16d. per lb.

The Next Presidency-Seward and Douglas

Our late Northern elections have brought out Mr. Seward and Mr. Douglas into bold relief, the former as the most conspicuous opposition candidate, and the latter, among his followers, as the inevitable democratic champion for the next Presidency. And it is very remarkable, very significant, and very suggestive, that while these late election victories of the opposition, from Maine to Minnesota, have been achieved by the active co-operation of the black republicans and the Douglas renegades against the administration, be considered quite as advantageous to the traitor who has nearly destroyed the Northern democracy as to the republican party, which appropriates all the solid results of his treachery.

This extraordinary anomaly, however, is admissible of a simple solution. The apparently hostile interests which have thus combined to work out a common result in each and all of the Northern States have been moved by a common interest and a common understanding. The facts cannot be otherwise. A coalition so systematic and so cordial and extensive as that which these late elections have betrayed between the Seward managers and the partisans of Doug-las is an impossible thing upon any theory of political accidents, local causes or spontaneous combustion. It is a coalition which can only result from preconcerted arrangements. and from the common basis of mutual advantages to the high contracting parties.

Thus, as we indicated on the near approach of our late State election in predicting the overwhelming defeat of the democracy, we believe that all these late Northern opposition victories are due to a sort of Presidential bargain and sale between Seward and Douglas, and their respective agents, financial and political. Though their courses have been in opposite directions heretofore, there is a wonderful affinity of character between these two ambitious politicians. Seward is an unscrupulous demagogue and lobby jobber, and so is Douglas; and the former does not adhere more taithfully to his cardinal principle, that the end justifies the means, than does the latter. Politics, too, like misfortune and adversity, bring together strange bedfellows; and it is not more unnatural to find Seward and Douglas in the same conspiracy than to discover Mr. Botts and Captain Tyler under the same blanket.

The Cincinnati Convention made a rebel of Mr. Douglas. He left it as the Van Buren delegates left Baltimore in 1848, brooding upon revenge. In the summer of 1857, at Chicago, at a railroad convention, we find him personally, cheek by jowl, interchanging compliments with Mr. Seward. Shortly thereafter the "Little Giant" addressed his impudent dictatorial letter to the President concerning a paltry office at Washington. Next, the home organ of Mr. Douglas at Chicago broke the ground of rebellion upon the Kansas question; and next, with the hot baste of a disappointed dictator, we find him casting down the gauntlet of defiance and war to the administration with the reading of the President's Message.

Our readers will remember, that for some time after the full ripening of this Kansas revolt, the chances in favor of Mr. Douglas becoming the champion, at least of the Illinois republicans, were very promising : that some of the leading organs of Mr. Seward in this quarter labored very earnestly to secure his republican baptism in Illinois, and that they were very much disappointed at his failure to secure this admission into the republican church. We presume, however, that in exchange for the republican victories achieved with the assistance of the retainers of our of in Proposition in New York fedicing

and elsewhere, Mr. Seward is entirely satisfied with the success of Mr. Douglas in Illinois. Indeed, we think it very likely that had not Mr. Seward desired this success of Mr. Douglas, Mr. Lincoln would have beaten him in the returns for the Legislature.

It may be that in this peculiar sympathy and cooperation between the New York and the Illinois Senators, as developed in their political movements of the last two years, each is intriguing with the other to out-general him conperning the Northern anti-slavery vote. But there is an immense financial and lobby interest involved, opposition and democratic, with which either Seward or Douglas will be a satisfactory President. The position of Seward, as the very head and front of the lobby system of tactics. must be conceded; but Douglas, the founder and father of the railroad land grant jobbing system, under which the government has been despoiled of perhaps not less than two hundred millions of property, is not very far behind. To the land jobbers and fat contract spoilsmen, therefore, either Seward or Douglas will answer, and these lobby companies, from Albany to Chicago, doubtless think two strings to their bow are better than one.

Upon this hypothesis we can account for the treacherous devices of Corning, Richmond, Carger, and others of our Central Railroad Albany junta at Syracuse; and for the cunning tricks of the steamboat jobbers, federal officeholders, and Tammany managers of New York, all culminating in the election of Morgan, Clark, Haskin, &c. The interests of Seward, of Douglas, and the lobby, were identical upon one point-the overthrow of Mr. Buchanan's administration, and the party supporting it. That object having been schieved, to the full extent of our Northern elections, the retainers of Seward and the disciples of Douglas are, naturally enough, equally elated and well pleased with each other at the general result. The victory of Seward in New York is a positive gain to Douglas, and the success of Douglas in Illinois is

regarded as only a loss to the administration. To this extent, then, the case is perfectly clear—that while the co-operation of Douglas has given all the other Northern States to the republicans, which otherwise were donotful, the struggle of the republicans in Illinois against Douglas has secured them that State, also, but without sacrificing Mr. Douglas in reference to the Senate-the only point of vital importance to him. These results could not have been more equitably arranged under a specific agreement, from beginning to end. In this view, we dare say, that if the absence of a republican member or two, or an indirect vote or two, shall be needed at the appointed time to re-elect Mr. Douglas to the Senate, the means will be found to compass the end desired—the paramount object with Seward, as with Douglas, being the complete demoralization and overthrow of the administration, and the democracy

supporting it. Under the Albany general lobby system of Seward, Weed, Richmond, Corning and Cagger, and under the lobby railroad system introduced into Congress by Mr. Douglas, the lobby interest of the North and West has become a sort of third estate in the government. Mr. Buchanan does not answer its purposes, but either Seward or Douglas will: and thus we find that while Seward and Douglas have been helping each other. the lobby has been working for both, secretly or openly, from New York to Illinois. Let us watch the prosecution of the joint expedition of these voyagers. They have had smooth sailing thus far; but there are shoals, and bars, and rocks and breakers ahead; and possibly there may be a wreck or two among their flagships in the stormy interval to 1860. Let the wreckers be ready, for the spoils will be great.

THE GOVERNING CLASSES OF NEW YORK -- W published last week a table analyzing the ruling lasses of New York, and the facts therein dis closed have naturally excited a good deal of attention and discussion. People can scarcely believe that the influences thus classed are those which actually sway and direct the administration of our city affairs and the expenditure of the vast sums which are annually wrung from the taxpayers. It is not the less indisputably true that the real rulers of the city are persons of infamous lives and associations, such as pugilists, shoulder-hitters, gamblers, brothel keepers, thieves and loafers, forming altogether a despotic oligarchy of some fifteen thousand persons.

It will be asked how individuals belonging to the very refuse and dregs of society have managed to obtain this extraordinary power in a community possessing the wealth, intelligence and refinement which characterise a great metropolitan city like this. The explanation is a simple one. It is the neglect of their duties by the more respectable of our citizens which is the cause of it. The system of primary elections has virtually taken the control of the city government out of the hands to which it properly belongs. Very few, if any, of our wealthy citizens attend those primary meetings, and the consequence is that they are managed and directed by the very scum and lees of our city politicians. In these gatherings originate the nominating conventions, and from these again spring the different party nominations so that in fact the shoulder-hitters, thieves and vagabonds of the city are those who elect to office and have the absolute control of the city finances.

Now, the classes governed, or the taxpayers, who are entitled to have a voice in the expenditure of the vast sums annually levied off the city in the shape of taxation, amount in the aggregate to about seventy-five thousand persons. These for the most part are composed of the wealthiest and most respectable of our citizensmen who contribute largely, not only to the defrayal of our city burdens, but to the support of our public charities and religious institutions of every kind. It is discreditable in the highest degree to such a constituency that they should suffer themselves to be tyrannized over and pillaged by a set of vagabonds and loafers who have no social responsibilities, and who bear no share of the burden of city taxation. The gross amount of this year's taxes will not fall very far short of ten millions, and next year they may reach eleven or twelve. Such a placer as this is infinitely more tempting to the scamp who have a hand in the pickings than any that Is to be found in the mines of California and Fraser river. It is in vain to look to any political party for a reform in our city affairs. All parties-democratic, American and republicanhave an interest in perpetuating the present sys-tem, inasmuch as it helps to consolidate and strengthen their organizations. It is to the taxpayers, to whose indifference it owes its birth, that we must look for relief. If their eyes cannot be opened to their own interests, then we shall have to submit our necks patiently to the ignominious yoke which the neglect of their duties

Central American Developements-Where the Trouble is Coming From

It is evident that a diplomatic storm is brew ing in the regions of Central America and the isthmuses of this continent, which will blow hard for a time, and perhaps in the end result in an iron hail.

The allied Powers of Western Europe, having got the better of Russia in the Crimea, transferred the scene of their operations to the eastern shores of Asia. There they were followed by Russia, who had the interests of a contiguous territory to look after, and by the United States. which had sympathised in no small degree with Russia in her Crimean difficulties, because of the pretty clearly announced intention of the allies to take this Western giant in hand after they had settled the hash of the giant of Eastern Europe. Matters in China have now been pretty well settled-not exactly so well as the Allies wished, for the Americans, who were before looked upon by the Chinese as being only "second chop Eng lishmen," are now held to be first chop; and Rus sia has got the manifest advantage of them in her diplomatic movements and territorial angements.

The scene of operations is now to be transferred to this continent, and fleets and diplo matic agents are gathering in and around the American Mediterranean. We have several "sick men" down there. Mexico is sick, Cuba is sick, and Nicaragua is very sick. In fact, the whole of Central and South America is sick, except New Granada, Venezuela and Brazii. For this epidemic there are sundry dectors, each of whom insists upon the exhibition of his peculiar remedy. Sam Houston Santa Anna, Spain, and several others, are ready to prescribe for Mexico. Mr. Ouseley, General Walker, Louis Napoleon, Senor Jerez and Commodore Vanderbilt all wish to exercise their healing arts on Nicaragua. And the entente cordiale is feelingly disposed to back up anything or any plan that may help to head off the United States, and create, as they style it, "a counterpoise to their growing power and influence."

The firm and prudent course which has been adopted by the President towards the Walker expedition has in a great measure disarmed; that movement. Its departure has been delayed; and we know that delays are dangerous in all things. General Walker's friends announce that he will not go with it if his presence is likely to give it a bad character. This argues a change of plan, which plainly indicates discomfiture of the original one. Then, too, it has not been found so easy to raise men to follow Walker. His antecedents do not inspire confidence in the immease mass of adventurous spirits in this country ready and willing to take a hand in anything which promises the excitement of danger and the prospect of renown and gain. But in the course of the Angio-French alliance there is a greater and more imminent danger. The billious outpourings of the London press about the movements of the four great Powers in China, all of which spring from diplomatic sources, are indicative of a revengeful spirit. England and France claim to have put down Russia, and now they count upon putting the United States down. They perhaps think to catch us single handed and weak in Central America, as they caught Russia in the Crimea. The result of their plottings may yet be a war; and if it does come, before it ends Russia will have a hand in it, and the American and Russian cruisers will have swept the allied flags from the scene of coming commercial empire-the

North Pacific ocean. In these contingencies the only course for our government to pursue is one of continued firmness and energy. We hope that on all these American issues the President will take strong ground in his coming message. We must have all these isthmus routes opened, and the safety of travel and commerce in their transit over them quaranteed. They belong to our Pacific empire and to the developement of that our careful attention should be assiduously given. The overland mail route, Tehuantepec, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama, all will be necessary for that vast trade and emigration which will follow in the footsteps of cheap and safe transportation California and Oregon are still in the germ, and they have sister States in the future which will spring up all along the Western shere of America, as their elder sisters have sprung up on that of the East. We shall at no distant day have a thousand times the use for these isthmus routes that England and France will ever have, and their intrigues must not be permitted to mar our

PICCOLOMINI AND THE THREE HUNGET FRENCH MEN.-The three bungry Frenchmen of the Courrier des Elats Unis are likely to become as fa mous in song and story as their countrymenles trois mousquetoires. Their malicious sneers and insimuations against the lineage of Piccolomin have stirred up the little princess into a terrible state of excitement, and she vows annihilation to the mounseers. Like the scions of all great houses, she is proud of her ancestry, and particularly of those warriors of her race who distin guished themselves in the old Italian wars; and she cannot endure the idea of having them slightingly spoken of by a miserable trio of sugar and water Frenchmen. It is too much for human nature, and so she is determined to punish their insolence. At first she wanted to offer them a fabulous number of francs-enough to keep them in frogs and patés de fois gras and claret all the days of their existence-if they could furnish a shadow of evidence to sustain their assertions. But Ullman would not let her do anything so foolish, and she bowed to Ullman's wishes.

Instead of offering the Frenchmen all these francs to do what no Frenchman or any one else could do, what course does Mile. Piccolomini resolve upon? Why, to bring actions for libel against the fellows who made so free with her lineage and strove to injure her professional standing, and thus to give them the choice either of proving the truth of their charges or of paying the penalty of their falsehood by a life of retire ment in Eldridge street prison or on Blackwell's Island. No sooner was this plan reolved upon than it was put in execution An eminent lawyer has been employed to conduct the case; all the papers have been placed in his hands, and to-day or to-morrow the unfortunate Frenchmen will be in the hands of the officers of the law. Piccolomini will clap her hands and exult at their discomfiture. But what will become of the poor devils? Will anybody venture to go bail for them? or will they have to occupy those miserable quarters in Eldridge street that were vacated not long ago by Carpentier and his fellow operators in the coupons of the Northern Railroad of France? What if they do! Eau nucré is cheap, and dominoes are plenty. They can regale themselves with these luxuries on a lomini herself would hardly begrodge the supply

of funds that would be necessary, even although they did treat her so ungallantly

From Eldridge street to Blackwell's Island would follow in due course. Facilis descensus aversi. The immortal Branch realized the facility of the descent. Why should not the renowned Lassile and Masseras and De Trobriand follow in his illustrious footsteps? Besides, one of them has another additional chance of realizing the rural beauties of that insular retreat, baving been indicted by the Grand Jury for another offence. Imagine the three hungry Frenchmen domiciliated on Blackwell's Island deprived of eau sucré, dominoes and cent segars, and engaged in the delightful occupation of breaking stones or picking oakum! And to this complexion may they come at last, unless they have sense enough to throw themselves at the feet of the glorious little Princess Piccolomini, recant their falsehoods, acknowledge her high descent, and implore her clemency. It is not in her nature to harbor resentment, especially against such objects of pity; and if they show contrition and promise reform, she may pardon them, on the condition that they shall expect no more free passes to the Academy, and shall behave like gentlemen in the future..

In the meantime Ullman has issued another manifesto against the three hungry Frenchmenwhile one of the trio has sent us a communica tion denying the conduct imputed to him. These documents we publish, as interesting features of the war of the Academy, which is so highly amusing to the public at large, however disastrous it may prove to the personal liberty and enjoyments of les trois moustiques.

THE CONDITION OF MEXICO.-The recent advices from Mexico render it quite apparent that the defeat of Vidaurri has been an irreparable blow to the cause of the constitutional party in Mexico. The leaders of this party have endeavored to keep up the hopes of their partisans by proclaiming the capture of Guadalajara by Gen. Degollado, which we have been told of by every mail from the republic for the last three weeks; by a reported intention of Gen. Blanco to attack the capital, which it now seems has fallen through; and, lastly, by the capture of the little good-for-nothing steamer Guerrero, and the loubtful rumor of the fall of Jalapa.

But even admitting that Guadalajara and Ja lapa have fallen into the bands of the constitutionalists, that proves nothing. The first of these cities has been captured by each of the contending parties two or three times during the present struggle, and sacked some four or six times. As for Jalapa, its possession would be really a point of weakness in the line of defence for Vera Cruz. It lies up in the temperate region, and would have to be occupied, fortified and defended, while its very location would render it an object of attack to the troops of Puebla, thus causing a monstrous expenditure of powder and ball, which cost money, without any corresponding loss of Indian soldiers, which cost nothing at all. The line that has really defended Vera Cruz for the last six months has been the isothermal line, manned by the yellow fever. This is a more terrible enemy to the inhabitants of the temperate altitudes of Mexico than all the valor of la heroica Vera Cruz.

Everywhere else the centralizing party seen o govern, under the name of Zuloaga, assisted by an occasional million thrown in by the clergy. It is this occasional million that is really deciding for the present the contest in Mexico. Commerce is everywhere stopped by the civil war, and with it the custom house revenues have dis appeared. As these constitute the only resources of the constitutionalists, who hold the ports. their cause wanes from their poverty, while the rich church gains strength from the weakness of its enemy. As Mr. Forsyth has returned from Mexico, and will soon be in Washington, the goverament will receive rom him a full exposé of the condition of affairs in the interior of the republic. Inside, the priests are still strong; and outside, Santa Anna and the Spaniards are actively at work for them, while a British and French fleet are engaged to protect Spain from any contingencies that may come up.

COLLISIONS ON OUR FERRIES-RECELESS MA AGEMENT.-We have had occasion repeatedly to animadvert upon the gross carelessuess exhibited in the management of our ferries to Brooklyn, Jersey, and Staten Island, as an instance of the disregard of human life and the safety of thousands of people who daily avail themselves of this mode of transit to and from the city. Another flagrant case of this character has just resulted in the death of a citizen of Hempstead. Long Island, owing to the criminal conduct of two pilots on the Williamsburg ferry. From the testimony elicited on the inquest, it appears that on Friday last the ferry boat Niagara was delayed, by some cause, from getting into her dock at Peck slip, and at the same time another ferry boat of the same line-the Nebraska came along, and a contest arose between the pilots as to which boat should get in first. Both boats were well freighted with passengers; but, regardless of the lives entrusted to them, the pilots got into a strife for precedence, and the consequence was that the Niagara was driven with great violence against the ship Cultivator, doing considerable injury to the latter, and shivering her own sides and bringing down her flagstaff, by the fall of which one passenger was killed, and another—a lady—much injured.

It is some satisfaction to know that the two pilots have been held to bail to answer the charge of homicide; but this is not sufficient—the authorities should take measures to put a stop to the reckless system so prevalent on all ferries, in our crowded harbor, whereby the lives of passengers are in momentary danger.

The fact is, that between the carelessness of pilots and the inefficiency of means to rescue parties in case of accident, no one is safe while crossing many of our ferries. The verdict of the ury in this case may be a warning to the ferry employés: but a thorough reform is absolutely needed in our ferry system.

FRENCH JOURNALISM IN NEW YORK. - In another column will be found a proposition for the establishment of a French newspaper in this city. more in accordance with the sentiments of the Franco-American population than the existing journals. If French editors would only study the institutions of their adopted country more, and the interests of foreign dynasties and political parties less, they would meet with a larger share of success than at present, and run less risk of being repudiated by those to whose sympathies they address themselves. There never was a better opening than the present for the es tablishment of a journal conceived in this spirit, and our wealthy French residents would do well very moderate allowance of francs. The Picco- to prefit by the invitation addressed to them in the communication to which we refer.

THE CRASH OF THE STATE ARRENAL .- The insecure and unsubstantial manner in which buildings, both of a public and private character, are erected in this city, is a question deserving the immediate attention of the Legislature, with a view to the enactment of a law that will effectually explode a system so dangerous to public safety. The fall yesterday morning of the new State Arsenal, involving in its ruin three other buildings, and causing injury to human life, ought to be a strong reason for forcing the matter on the attention of the authorities. Rapidity in the erection of buildings may be a valuable desideratum in itself: but contractors should not be suffered to lose sight of stability and firmness in their work for the accomplishment of any other object whatever. No one can say when a house may fall and bury its occupants beneath its ruins. Not many years ago there was a fall of nearly a whole block of buildings in Thirty-second street, and, if we remember aright, the lives of several persons were sacrificed on that occasion; and, not to multiply instances, there was another wreck of buildings not long after, in the vicinity of Twenty-third street. These periodical tumbling in of buildings is undoubtedly owing to reckless manner in which they originally put up, and the only to prevent such occurrences for the future be by the appointment of a qualified whose duty it shall be to inspect all buildi they are in course of erection, and who permit no edifice to be reared except up most firm and substantial plan. Such a it is said, is now in the hands of the Fir dens; but the very accidents themselves indicate that this body has not given attention to the subject. The self-sustaini of the State Arsenal should have been ins by some competent public officer while being put up, instead of being left entirely ahead workmen. The opinions of military tlemen who were on the spot after the fall of building were that the accident was entir attributable to the defects which existed; and the only matter for gratulation is that the Arsenal was not filled with soldiers when it fell in. These "accidents"-improperly so calledmust be prevented for the future; and we hope that the Legislature will deem it worthy of their earliest attention to take some movement in the

THE LATEST NEWS.

Our Special Washington Despatch OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.
HE MOVEMENTS AND NEW PROGRAMME OF THE PILIBUSTERS—THE LEADERS OF THE ENTERPRISE—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ON THE ALERT—REPECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT PROCLAMATION—TREPIDATION OF SENOR JEERZ—DINNER AT THE SPANISH EMBASSY—OVATION TO SENATOR BROWN, ETC. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19, 1858.

A keen watchfulness upon the movements of the Valker emigrants is kept up by the government, and their proceedings are pretty well known. His plan was to take between two hundred and fifty and three hundred and go at once up the river as emigrants to Nicaragus The President's proclamation, and the announcement of Sonor Yrisarri, the Nicaragua Minister, that emigrants to that republic must have passports from the Legation, have greatly damped the arder of the rank and file of Walker's followers, and of many of his supporters. Col Anderson, who was at Savannah raising emigrants, has left there and gone to the Southwest, because the field o operations did not yield fruit as was expected. Walker's agent at Mobile is writing urgent letters to all parts of the country that every effort be made to get recruits and to have them at Mobile by the 20th inst., so that the expe dition can start.

The chief persons engaged in this movement with Walker are Hon. Pierre Soulé, of New Orleans; Hon. W S. Yancey and Major Julius Hesse, of Alabama; Captain Fayssoux, who commanded the schooner Granada, with two guns, and blew up the Costa Rican brig Once de Abril, with ten guns; Col. Rudler, one of the original forty five who landed in Nicaragua; Major Robert Ellis, of Wash ington city, one of the Lopez expedition; tol. Andersoc, who captured Castillo in Walker's second expedition; Cal Henry and Col. Swingle, both well known in the his Scaragus filibusterism; Lieut. Maury, Lieut. Ray, and

The effect of the President's proclamation upon them has been great. The original intention was to sail on the 10th inst. First, the departure was delayed, and Walker came here; then he announced that if his presence with a peaceful expedition was to mar it he would not go with it; now the belief is that the expedition will not go during the present month, and it is doubtful & it gets off

It is whispered here that if Walker cannot get off his expedition from Mobile he will endeavor to obtain through tickets for California by way of Panama, and trust to lock for getting into Nicaragua.

Senor Jerez has gone to New York. He is not a little

slarmed at the aspect of affairs, as be believes that Wal ker has made extensive preparations and has some chapo of getting off. His new transit route contract has gone to Nicaragua for ratification; but as the Assembly does no meet there till January, it can bardly be presented before ten weeks or two months. By that time it is supposed that the route will be open and in operation under the Stebbins contract, and Nicaragua will hardly dare then to close it and give the privilege to Vandyck.

The President will take strong ground in his message on this Nicaragua question and the ratification of the Yrisari treaty, and no combinations of European Powers will be allowed to prejudice the interests of the nation who must use these isthmus routes in its'domestic trade a hundred-fold more than all the rest of the world to

The Spanish Minister gives a dinner party to-night to the diplomatic corps and high officials, in honor of the birthday of his royal mistress, Queen Isabella.

Preparations are being made by the citizens of Wash ington to give Senator Brown a grand entertainment. He deserves this for his efficient labors in behalf of Washington City, as chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia; but it is rumored that there is a secret purpose among the managers of this matter to ar range it so as to have Senator Douglas present, and in this sly manner to make the entertainment a demonstra tion for Douglas.

Miss Lane has returned to Washington Hon. John Cochrane arrived this evening. He has come

opportunely to give the administration the benefit of his knowledge and experience in commercial matters. Col. Butterfield, of Mexico, is also here, at this critical time in Mexican affairs, and the administration may benefit by his presence and extensive acquaintance with Mexi

can subjects. Lieut. Boudinet, of the navy, has resigned. It is said the Japan treaty negotiated by Consul Harris has been received at the State Department. It is the same to substance as the abstract published in the Ha-

Secretary Floyd is not so well to day. His disease, inflammatory rheumatism, assumes a typhoid character.

The Secretary of the Navy will in his report recommend

Coogress to provide more war vessels of light draft. THE GENERAL NEWSPAPER DESPATOR

Washington, Nov. 19, 1858.
The States learns from a friend, almost direct from the court of Madrid, and whose fine attainments and high social position enable him to approach the highest per onages the Spanish court, that France has taken up Cuban independence, and, with England, is proposing to erect Cuba and Porto Rico into a semi-independent nonarchy, on paying a " renta" from that island. This "renta" is to represent the interest on a national debt, to be assumed by the new monarchy in consideration of her independence, the debt and "renta" to be assured by France and England as a bond for the non-annexation of

Cuba to the United States.

The Collector of the Customs at Mobile has by this time received the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, against granting a clearance to the Alice Painter for Grey town. The objection rests mainly on the ground that the expedition now proposed assimilates to that of Novem ber, 1857, when the steamer Fashion escaped by false papers at the Mobile Custom House, the same Collector baying then been deceived. The subsequent events were inconsistent with the truth of Walkin's open contations at